Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

- 1. (Currently amended) A method of regulating cytotrophoblast differentiation and migration eharacterized by, the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF-β by administration of [[any of]] a differentiation factor selected from the group consisting of IGF-II, and IGF-II analogues, or antibodies analogue and an antibody specific against latent TGF-β to thereby promote the interaction between said IGF-II and said CIM6P.
- 2. (Currently amended) A method of promoting the implantation of an embryo in the uterine decidual endometrium, characterized by the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF-β by administration of [[any of]] a differentiation factor selected from the group consisting of IGF-II, an IGF-II analogues, or antibodies analogue and an antibody specific against latent TGF-β to thereby promote the interaction between said IGF-II and said CIM6P.
- 3. (Currently amended) [[A]] The method according to of claim 2, characterized in that IGF-II, IGF-II analogues, or antibodies specific against latent TGF-β that promote the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P are wherein said differentiation factor is administered to an embryo produced by in vitro fertilization.
- 4. (Currently amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> method according to of claim 2, characterized in that IGF-II, IGF-II analogues, or antibodies specific against latent TGF-β that promote the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P wherein said differentiation factor is administered to a pregnant female subject in need thereof.
- 5. (Currently amended) [[A]] The method according to of claim 2, characterized in that IGF-II, IGF-II analogues, or antibodies specific against latent TGF-β that promote the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P wherein said differentiation factor is administered to a pregnant female subject in the first half of pregnancy.

- 6. (Currently amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> method according to of claim 2, characterized in that IGF-II, IGF-II analogues, or antibodies specific against latent TGF-β that promote the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P are wherein said differentiation factor is administered whilst to an embryo while maintaining [[the]] <u>said</u> embryo in a relatively hypoxic environment.
- 7. (Currently amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> method according to claim 1 or of claim 2, characterized in that the wherein said embryo [[is]] comprises a mammalian embryo selected from the group consisting of a human, horse, cow, pig, goat [[or]] and sheep.
- 8. (Currently amended) A method of preventing the implantation of an embryo in the uterine decidual endometrium, characterized by the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF- β by administration of a differentiation factor selected from the group consisting of latent TGF- β , or analogues or antibodies a TGF- β analogue and an antibody specific against IGF-II that inhibit the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P.
- 9. (Currently amended) A method of regulating differentiation and migration of embryonic stem cells or adult stem cells, characterized by the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF-β by administration of [[any of]] an differentiation factor selected from the group consisting of IGF-II, an IGF-II analogues, or antibodies analogue and an antibody specific against latent TGF-β that promote the interaction between IGF-II and CIM6P.
- 10. (Currently amended) A method of promoting terminal differentiation of embryonic stem cells or adult stem cells, characterized by the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF- β and exposing said cells to reduced levels of IGF-II, such that whereby the stem cell CIM6P receptors are able to bind latent TGF- β and thereby promote the activation of TGF- β .
- 11. (Currently amended) A method of promoting stem cell division and stem cell migration characterized by, the method comprising regulating the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF-β and exposing said cells to increased levels of IGF-II, such that whereby the stem cell CIM6P receptors are unable to bind latent TGF-β and thereby inhibiting the activation of TGF-β.

- 12. (Currently amended) A method of diagnosing a predisposition of cytotrophoblast cells or stem cells to differentiate and migrate, characterized by the method comprising determining in [[the]] a mother, father or an embryo the presence of a polymorphic form of a gene wherein the level of expression of [[the]] said gene serves to regulate the competition for binding to the cation independent mannose-6-phosphate (CIM6P) receptor between IGF-II and latent TGF-β and, such that whereby the CIM6P receptors have altered ability to bind latent TGF-β and thereby altered ability to activate TGF-β.
- 13. (Currently amended) [[A]] The method according to of claim 12, characterized in that the wherein said gene is selected from the group consisting of an insulin-like growth factor II gene, a urokinase plasminogen activator gene, a urokinase plasminogen activator receptor gene, a CIM6P (type-2 IGF) receptor gene, a TGF-β gene, a plasminogen gene [[or]] and any polymorphic forms thereof.
- 14. (Currently amended) A method of diagnosing a predisposition of cytotrophoblast cells to differentiate and migrate, characterized by the method comprising determining in [[the]] a mother, father or embryo the sequence of nucleotides in the DNA near the insulin-like growth factor II gene known as the insulin (INS) variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR), to thereby determine the capacity of the cytotrophoblast to migrate into the uterine decidua and the capacity of the placenta to transport substrates to the embryo, said insulin-like growth factor II gene comprising the insulin (INS) variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR).
- 15. (Currently amended) A method of determining the ability of cytotrophoblast cells to differentiate and migrate, characterized by measurement of the method comprising measuring the amount of messenger RNA transcribed from the insulin-like growth factor II gene in embryos an embryo.
- 16. (Currently amended) A method of determining the ability of cytotrophoblast cells to differentiate and migrate, characterized by measurement of the method comprising measuring the amount of insulin-like growth factor II protein secreted by a mammalian embryos embryo.
- 17. (Currently amended) A method of determining the ability of cytotrophoblast cells to differentiate and migrate, characterized by measurement of the method comprising measuring the amount of insulin-like growth factor II protein circulating in maternal and paternal blood.